

life," he declared, "in trying to place my country in such a position that it would not be the vessel of any one. I still have the thorough belief that Great Britain is a friendly nation. I have brought you security. My hands were used on reparations by the treaty of Versailles. I have done my best. Let some one else do better."

Brind's resignation leaves conditions at the Cannes Conference in a difficult situation, and various Governmental officials were conferring at the Elysee Palace to-day as to what was the best course to pursue.

M. Brind was given a tremendous ovation as he left the Chamber of Deputies, and great crowds of Deputies surged about him to shake hands. It was the general opinion that he would have had a handsome majority if he had stayed his resignation for a vote of confidence.

A poll of the Chamber after suspension of the session showed between 350 and 360 in favor of Mr. Brind, indicating a strong vote of confidence. The Communist members of the Chamber to-day were urging a dissolution of that body, but were not meeting with success.

Premier Brind arrived here this morning to consult the Cabinet and appear before Parliament with regard to the Cannes negotiations.

The Cabinet meeting was concluded at 1 o'clock, after a two-hour session. The Premier, it was indicated, had explained the situation with the result of removing such doubts as his colleagues may have had over the situation.

It was reported to-day that Brind has brought with him a draft of the treaty, the main points of which are as follows:

The preamble mentions the two previous invasions of France and recites the devastation and the sacrifice of men and wealth, with consequent troubles in Europe and the whole world.

It sets forth that the restoration of France's security is essential to the restoration of Europe, and asserts that the guarantees provided in Articles 41 to 43 of the Treaty of Versailles are insufficient.

In the succeeding articles it is provided that:

First—The British Empire with all its forces—military, naval and aerial—will side with France in the event of any unprovoked aggression by Germany.

Second—Both sides are in accord for the maintenance in their full significance of the provisions of Article 42 of the Versailles Treaty (which forbids Germany to have fortifications within fifty kilometers of the Rhine) and the articles following it (which forbid military activity of any sort by Germany in the fifty kilometer zone).

Third—Should Germany institute military measures the contracting parties will act together immediately.

The proposed treaty would operate for ten years and be renewable thereafter. It is understood that it will be submitted to the British dominions, but if they fail to ratify it will remain in effect as regards Great Britain.

Announcement of the resignation of Premier Brind comes with startling suddenness at the moment of his concluding with Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain a treaty designed to guarantee France's security against an unprovoked attack by Germany. Although the text of the proposed pact has not been made public, his political opponents have strongly objected to what they charged as excessive concessions granted by M. Brind in the subject of German reparations.

His resignation contains a dramatic element in that only this morning his Cabinet was reported to be in complete accord with his policies at the Allied Supreme Council meeting at Cannes, whence he came yesterday afternoon to defend his actions there.

M. Brind has held the office of Premier slightly less than one year, having formed his Cabinet on Jan. 16, 1921. He was once a Socialist leader and took a leading part in guiding the destinies of France during most of the critical period of the great war. During his public career he has served as Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Allied Supreme Council and four times as Premier of France.

His resignation seriously complicates the important negotiations at Cannes, which were about to culminate in the new Franco-British treaty giving France new guarantees against seeking to stabilize European conditions in general. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Brind have been the two conspicuous figures in the last few sessions and have been particularly agreed on the terms of the proposed treaty. But the sudden withdrawal of M. Brind leaves the whole transaction in a condition of uncertainty.

BASIS FOR TREATY FULLY EXPLAINED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Best Way to Defeat German Aspirations Is in Combination, He Says.

CANNES, Jan. 12.—In a statement made public here to-day Lloyd George explained the British proposals which have been the basis of the treaty entered into with France.

After the customary reference to the necessity of lifting Europe from her feet, he recognizes the two dominating French fears—that she will not get reparations and that she may be attacked again by Germany—and deals with them as follows:

"France has been assailed four times in a century. She has a population 20,000,000 less than Germany who possesses 5,000,000 men trained in arms, including a powerful officer caste. Though Germany is now unarmed, there is a risk.

"An invasion of France Great

Britain proposed to regard as affecting her own interests, and she guarantees to place her will before France's side in case of aggression. This has a double value in that it makes a German attack highly improbable.

"While Britain put 10,000,000 men in the field and on the sea in the late war and lost 3,500,000 in killed, wounded and missing, including 477,000 killed. And Britain is prepared to furnish similar securities again it called upon Germany will not forget that England has war equipment sufficient to last for a generation and millions of trained men, neither of which she had at the outbreak of the late war.

"It is necessary to defeat the German dream and ambition. This will not be done by France and England standing together, which would be achieved by a defensive and offensive alliance, but the British people would not stand for it. England could not contemplate participating in military operations in Eastern Europe and elsewhere as the ally of France.

"The second method is by a guarantee pact. It was discussed at last year's Imperial Conference and the dominions would probably support it. It referred only to France's eastern frontier, but France could not be invaded by any other nation than Germany."

Mr. Lloyd George then laid down the conditions of British assent to such a pact, the first having to do with naval competition. If France persisted in her present submarine stand it would be necessary for England to launch a heavy anti-submarine programme.

Secondly, France must participate in the economic reconstruction as foreshadowed for Genoa, where leaders of Russia will be. There a pact would be drawn up for all nations of Europe agreeing to refrain from attacking their neighbors.

Thirdly, all outstanding Anglo-French controversies such as the Near East must be cleared up.

The British Premier concluded by saying that if Europe is divided into two mighty camps, as it is now, lasting peace could be only short-lived and a far more terrible war is reserved for the next generation.

GET BUSY, PAISH WARNS EUROPE

Complete Breakdown Threatens, Says British Finance Expert, Deploring Inactivity.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—"We have got to get Europe going," Sir George Paish, England's well-known financial and economic expert, declared to-day in a statement to the United Press. "We should have got busy in 1918, just after the armistice, but almost nothing was done. Some reconstruction measures have since been instituted, but they are insufficient and of a negative character. Positive action is necessary."

"Few people realize the terrible economic loss Europe suffered during the war—10,000,000 lives lost and 15,000,000 men incapacitated so that perhaps 40,000,000 persons lost their breadwinners."

"While the idea of moratorium is excellent, it is nevertheless negative. Europe must be reconstructed and Germany's injured neighbors put on their feet so that they can again buy."

"So far, Germany has actually paid no reparations from her own production. She simply has sold securities to obtain indemnity money."

The only way Germany can pay reparations is from increased production. Yet Germany to-day is importing more than she is exporting. She needs more food to-day than she did before the war. About 70 per cent of her imports are foodstuffs.

"A moratorium, aiding the exchange, would help, but it is not enough. Unless truly constructive steps are taken the situation will continue to get worse and a complete break is likely to come."

ARMS CONFERENCE PICKETED BY GIRLS

Banners Call for Delivery of Ukrainians From Alleged Polish Persecutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—American-born girls of Ukrainian descent to-day picketed the Arms Conference in protest against "the atrocities and persecutions alleged to be perpetrated in Ukrainian Galicia by the Polish forces of occupation."

The picketing girls, whose apparel seemed hardly warm enough to withstand the wintry blasts, walked up and down in front of the Pan-American Building bearing placards with the inscription: "Down with Polish tyranny in Eastern Europe." "250,000 Ukrainians died in Polish prison camps" and "Ukrainian population in provinces occupied by Poland is being exterminated."

The girls came here from New York City, Birmingham, N. Y., Philadelphia, Jersey City and Newark, N. J.

TROOPS ORDERED TO TEXAS OIL FIELD

Martial Law Proclaimed Following Clean-Up of Saloons and Gambling Houses.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 12.—Martial law at Mexico, Tex., and the surrounding oil field, was proclaimed to-day by Gov. Neff.

Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Wolters of Houston will assume command and has power to call on Texas National Guard forces necessary to enforce the law. Texas Rangers have been on duty in the Mexico oil fields since Saturday, when in co-operation with other officers they inaugurated a "clean-up" campaign against saloons and gambling resorts.

Martial law became effective at 5 o'clock this morning in two counties.

CHAUFFEUR DROPS DEAD ON HIS CAR

Charles McCallum, sixty-two, of No. 265 West Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon, a chauffeur employed by the Edison Company, died suddenly to-day while seated in a car in front of the company's office No. 100 East 11th Street.

HOEY CONFESSES CRIME RECORD, BUT DENIES SLAYING

Youth on Stand Says Four Strangers Shot Policeman Neville in Junk Lot.

A confession of his criminal record and his addiction to drugs was made to-day by William Hoey, on trial before Justice Wasservogel of the Supreme Court for the murder of Patrolman Daniel J. Neville in a junk lot in 28th Street between 10th and 11th Avenues on the night of Aug. 27, when he took the stand in his own behalf.

Hoey denied having shot Neville, with whom he said he had been talking a moment before, adding that he had fled from the scene, fearing the police would beat him to death on account of his record and their suspicion of his guilt. He had had trouble, he said, with Patrolman McMahon, a "buddie" of Neville's, who had beaten him and of whom he declared he was now afraid.

Hoey, who is now twenty-one years old, admitted that his criminal record began in 1909, when he received a suspended sentence in the Children's Court for stealing. In 1910 he spent fourteen months in the Catholic Penitentiary for a similar offense and two years later was sent back there on the complaint of his mother.

Also he spent some time in the New York City Reformatory and in Elmira Reformatory. In the latter place he killed a negro in self defense, he said, but was not indicted for it. He was transferred to Sing Sing and released on parole Sept. 15, 1920.

At the time of the killing of Neville he was employed as a watchman in the junk yard, according to his testimony. Neville came in to see him that night and while they were talking four young men came in, each with a bundle, one with a leather bag.

"They didn't see us," Hoey went on, "and when I told Neville I didn't know who they were he said for us to hide. The four went into a shack and Neville followed with a gun in his hand. I heard him say 'Hands up!' and there were two shots and I saw Neville fall. Then I saw two men leap the fence and I got frightened and ran away too. On 38th Street I saw a cop and I hid behind a wall and a cop and saw a policeman had been shot in the lot. I knew if I stayed I'd be questioned and as I was out on bail only a week I'd be beaten up. I'd better be home by the police only a little time before."

After that Hoey related his movements from the time he fled from the yard. He eventually got to his sister's home on Staten Island, after learning from the newspapers that he was being sought by the police. His sister told him that detectives had been there looking for him. When he told her of the shooting she suggested that I go to the parole officers, because I wanted to give myself up. I went to go in touch with Father Lynch of the Penitentiary, but he failed. I determined to see Father Cahill at Sing Sing, so I went there the morning after the shooting, and he brought me to the District Attorney's office, where he heard my story to Mr. Brothers and Mr. Sullivan.

Hoey denied ever having had a pistol in his possession, though he was sent to Elmira on a charge that he had committed highway robbery with a drawn revolver. Asked about the money and handkerchiefs found in the shack, he said he kept them "in case of accident."

NEWS OF RESIGNATION OF BRIAND WAS LIKE BOMB IN WASHINGTON

(Continued From First Page.)

fact of Premier Brind's resignation to-day dealt a blow to the Armistice delegations who were in conference with him at the time the news was received, with expressions of dismay.

"It is a very grave event," said the head of one delegation. The resignation of M. Sarait, as Minister of Colonies, was submitted also, but it was not thought that his status in the Washington Conference would be affected, as he came to Washington, not as Minister of Colonies, but as a plenipotentiary to speak for the French Government.

If the resignation does not actually injure the work that is being done at the Washington Conference, it is conceded that it presents a real 'east' 'show' it up. Although the French delegates hesitate to comment, it is apparent that they feel that they can act only in a tentative way, subject to the latest news of whatever new developments are put into effect.

Some of the American delegates took the view that Brind's resignation would not interfere materially with the progress of the conference, declaring that the French delegation represented France, the nation, and not the Brind Ministry. It was conceded, however, that the French delegates might feel hesitant to act in the future without the express approval of the new Government.

SAFELY G. WOOD IS UNDER SHERIFF OF QUEENS

Sheriff John Wagner of Queens to-day announced the appointment of Samuel G. Wood, of Grove Street, Bayside, to succeed Henry Vogt as under sheriff. Vogt resigned last week.

Blue and White Persian Cats Exhibited at Show at Waldorf



(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.) Miss Elsie Bailey posed with Kilravock Mirage, a blue-eyed white Persian cat, and Dennison of Cedarbrook, a blue Persian, at the United Show of the Atlantic Cat Club and the Silver Society at the Waldorf.

Alley Cat Wins High Prize From Feline Royalty

Tibbles His Name, and Waldorf Show Honors Him Above the Persians and Angoras.

Tibbles, the champion alley cat entry of Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals at No. 410 East 35th Street, won a blue ribbon at the United Show of the Atlantic Cat Club and the Silver Society opening on the Waldorf roof yesterday. There were beside Tibbles 162 gorgeous, long-haired beauties in shades of blue, cream, tortoiseshell, red and inky black, as well as a mysterious color known as neuter.

All had the sleek coats and short bushy tails of the Persian or Angora breed, except a family of sacred paws cats from Siam exhibited by Mme. Aral of Grantwood, N. J. Wickwee, Ah-Sin and Co-co looked out from strangely pointed faces, their chocolate-colored muzzles a surprising contrast to their short-clipped white bodies. Four blue cats labeled First Prize were on the cage of the royal family of Siamese.

The judges for the show were Mrs. H. B. Warrill and Mrs. Sidney R. Kelf for the Atlantic Cat Club; Miss J. B. Kroch for the Silver Society. Manager of the show: Miss Harriette Ward.

SENATE AGREED ON BONUS BILL

G. O. P. Leaders Smooth Out Legislative Programme for Present Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senate Republican leaders to-day virtually were in agreement on a legislative programme for the present session and have under consideration a new proposal for combining the soldier bonus and Allied Debt Refunding Bills to enable cash payments to former service men by sale of bonds received from the Allies.

The major items of the Republican legislative programme, said to represent a consensus of leaders' opinion as result of recent conferences with President Harding and between themselves were:

The Allied Debt Refunding Bill, the bonus measure, the Tariff Revision Bill, the treaties growing out of the Armament Limitation Conference, the Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Bill and reclamation legislation.

The bonus proposal was advanced, it was said, by Senator Lodge, and leaders were reported to have determined to give priority in the Senate probably next week to the bill.

\$40,000 DAMAGE IN BROOKLYN FIRE

Traffic in Broadway Brooklyn, was tied up nearly an hour as crowds of shoppers to-day crowded the streets to watch a two-story fire which did \$40,000 damage to the furniture store and warehouse of Deitch Brothers, Nos. 148-150 Broadway. A fireman in a passing "L" train saw flames in the third story, blew his whistle and attracted the attention of Policeman Ashman, who turned in the alarm.

The building, a three-story brick structure on the triangle formed by Broadway, Saratoga and Jefferson Avenues, was a mass of flames when Battalion Chief Kane arrived. He turned in another alarm which brought Fire Company No. 1 and Deputy Chief Davis. After 15 minutes the flames were under control.

While firemen and employees were saving the records from the first floor, occupants of a row of six-family apartments nearby were given out by the smoke. A year ago a watchman was burned to death in a fire which wrecked the store.

Two Thirteens Too Much, Crew Dodges Hoodoo

Icelanders Who Took a Chance in December Refuse to Repeat and Sail Today.

With her whistle tooting a farewell and most of her crew dependent from the Norwegian who settled Iceland, the little steamer Lagarfos, of 70 tons, left this afternoon for the port of Reykjavik. That is the port she sails from about four times a year. She is the only boat of the Iceland Steamship Company.

The Lagarfos sailed for New York on Dec. 13. It took a good deal to get the crew to agree to start on that date, but Capt. Lief Erickson, whose ancestors are reported to have discovered America before Columbus, talked them over.

When they were out a day, they discovered that not only had the ship's mascot, a black cat, remained behind but that they were carrying thirteen passengers. There was a great deal of forecasting as what was going to happen, and most of the dire predictions almost came true.

The Lagarfos ran into storms, dodged icebergs and giant waves for several days and then, as a Christmas present, a large wave washed over her, taking away everything that was breakable, life rafts and boats and winches and hatches and parts of the rail. Battling with the sea and having an awful time in zero weather and shepher in the ice ship put into Halifax for repairs and coal. She reached here Jan. 4.

The crew learned Tuesday that Capt. Erickson planned to sail tomorrow, Friday the 13th. They were willing to try anything once, but protested vigorously against flying in the face of Providence. Neither threats nor oratory by Capt. Lief moved them, especially when they learned thirteen passengers were to make the trip back.

That settled it. A flat ultimatum was delivered that the company could spend up loading and sail Thursday or it could load slowly and sail Saturday, but, if the ship sailed Friday, it would sail without that crew. Getting a crew to sail to Iceland on a 70-ton ship in midwinter isn't easy, and so the company speeded up loading and the Lagarfos sailed this afternoon. Friday the 13th will see her on the high seas.

GOMPER'S ATTACKS CHIEFS OF SOVIETS

Vigorously Opposes Lenin and Trotsky as Delegates to Genoa Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Participation of Lenin and Trotsky in the International Economic Conference at Genoa next March was vigorously opposed by Samuel Gompers in a statement here to-day.

"The Soviets do not constitute a democracy government to-day any more than they did a year ago," he said. "The Soviet power is as treacherous to-day as it was then. Nothing has changed except the ideas of expediency entertained by some leading European politicians, and the American Federation of Labor does not arrive at its convictions on the basis of their ideas of political advantage."

The British Government, for one, has played fast and loose with the Russian question. It succumbed to the 'Trade with Russia' propaganda, but it got no trade. What it did get was a continuation of Bolshevik betrayal.

"American labor sees no reason for going to Genoa to do what America elsewhere thus far has refused to do."

COURTS CAN'T ACT TO ABATE 'SCANDAL' IN RENTING CASES

Not Their Business to Consider Sources of Proper Actions, Justice Crane Says.

After hearing an explanation from Municipal Justice John R. Davies of the difficulty in returning unused fees to tenants who have asked for jury trials, the Lockwood Committee asked Municipal Justice Crane to-day what he and his associates had done about abating the "public scandal" of "Harlem's ten greedy landlords."

Chief Clerk J. P. Burns said yesterday that three-quarters of the 8,000 landlord and tenant cases brought in the 7th District Court were persistent efforts of a group of ten landlords to boost rents in spite of the restrictions of the emergency rent laws. Justice Crane thought this was none of the court's business.

Mr. Undermyer then resumed his inquiry into the costs of electric lamps.

In three sessions of the committee Mr. Undermyer has made it clear that he is trying to prove:

The General Electric Company, forbidden by the courts to fix the price at which retailers may sell lamps to the public, has devised a system by which the lamps are sold by the company to the consumer, with the wholesaler and retailer acting as forwarding and distributing agents, taking their pay in "commissions."

That the General Electric has bought up a vast number of patents—outside of those developed in its own laboratories—for the sole purpose of using them in threatening costly patent litigation against small, independent competitors. Also that none of these suits when brought were allowed to go to the United States Supreme Court on appeal, but that the obstinate competitor was bought out and absorbed before the final test could be reached.

That independent manufacturers were controlled by "license agreements" in which was a clause acknowledging the validity of all patent claims of the General Electric; these licenses limit the amount of business the manufacturer may do in a year. They call for 4 per cent. royalties on the General Electric listed price of the lamp, irrespective of the actual cost of manufacture. The agreement gives the General Electric the right to inspect the account books of its licensees and agents and if the "independent manufacturer" exceeds his quota he must pay 20 per cent. on the excess and suffer a reduction on his next year's quota. Mr. Undermyer contends quotas are fixed so low that the General Electric takes up all new business due to growth of the industry.

It is Mr. Undermyer's theory that the "consignment plan" is a barefaced evasion, as is shown by testimony that "agents" have to stand losses caused by breakage and bad debts; that buying up competing patents is restraint of trade as truly as a merger of competing railroads and that the other business methods are oppressive and extortionate instruments of the alleged conspiracy.

BELIEVES PUBLIC WOULD GET BENEFIT OF \$50,000,000. Mr. Undermyer believes the public would get the benefit of \$50,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 profit which he says the General Electric profits every year by these methods.

Former Senator Edgar T. Brackett and former Magistrate Charles W. Appleton, counsel for the General Electric, who have no voice in the hearing, assert that the General Electric laboratories conducted at a cost of \$1,000,000 a year, are saving the public \$15,000,000 a year in electric light bills and the company is entitled to all rights under its patents and is under no moral or legal compulsion to license its competitors, much less to let them use its patents free.

William A. Kennedy, sales manager of the Sibley-Pittman Company, and Charles P. Scott of the Royal Eastern Electric Supply Company, jobbers for the General Electric Company, and Meyer Zucker, a wholesaler for the Westinghouse Company, told of the working of their sales contracts and their relations with "retailer-agents."

Mr. Zucker said: "My trade is with the man people as before the Supreme Court decision. Only we used to call them 'our customers' now we call them 'the agents.'"

Walter Cary, Vice President of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, an \$11,000,000 subsidiary of Westinghouse Electric, signed a waiver of immunity before testifying. He is also a vice president of the parent company, which has a capital of \$75,000,000. Mr. Undermyer questioned him regarding the development of the consignment plan of avoiding the prohibition of the fixing of retail prices by the General Electric. The Westinghouse now has a license agreement from General Electric.

"The Westinghouse Lamp Company is licensed by the General Electric

MILLER LONGS TO RETURN TO JUDICIAL LIFE

Tells Judges They Are Free From Tribulations That Mar Governorship.

ALBANY, Jan. 12. Gov. Miller frequently longs for a return to the judicial life, he told the Judges of the Court of Appeals who paid him their annual formal call to-day. Addressing the tribunal of which he was a member, the Governor said:

"I have had an opportunity to contrast the executive with the judicial life and I frequently long for the latter, which is free from many of the tribulations to which the executive life is subject."

As an illustration, he said he had been compelled to-day to pass judgment on the case of three men sentenced to die in the electric chair to-night.

Justice Wasservogel replied that there was no desire on the part of the court to rush the trial. "I am going to give you every opportunity permissible," he added. "I'll direct you to enter a plea and give you until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to make such motions as you deem necessary."

Mr. Koenig protested against this and District Attorney Banton, in turn, opposed granting any adjournment to Boddy's counsel. "I know of no hysteria on the part of the District Attorney," he said. "All we want is a trial as early as possible."

At this Mr. Koenig signified his willingness to accept an adjournment till to-morrow, and the aforesaid time was fixed.

This ended the court proceedings and Boddy was taken back to the Tombs. Mr. Koenig and Herman Hoffman, assigned with him to the defense, went to the prison for a long talk with their client.

Acting District Attorney Pecoia said he would notify Boddy's lawyer to-day that he intends to move for a special jury to try the case, the application returnable Monday. He said he would place Boddy on trial Jan. 22, if possible.

Boddy's arraignment yesterday was late because the police had held him, as they explained, to question him about other crimes of which he is suspected. On crossing the Bridge of Signs to the Tombs he was put through a physical examination and pronounced sound, and assigned to cell No. 100, on the "observation tier," first floor.

Armed guards paced in front of his cell all night to prevent a possible attempt at suicide. Boddy has made no threat to try to clear himself, and the authorities know how desperate and resourceful he is.

Justice Crane, who had been subpoenaed, said newspaper reports of yesterday's proceedings made it appear that the courts were accused of confiscating the fees, and insisted on being called in spite of Mr. Undermyer's statement that Justice Davies had disposed of the question.

"Do you know of the ten landlords," Mr. Undermyer asked, "who under different corporate names, bring three-quarters of the actions to enforce rent increases?"

"Mr. Burns, clerk of the court, who made the statement," was the reply. "Is the keeper of the records and would know the percentage better than I. It might be the fact. I have observed some landlords appearing repeatedly under various corporate names."

"Don't you think," asked Mr. Undermyer, "the board of justices might well investigate such a condition of affairs amounting to a public scandal?"

Justice Crane said emphatically that it was no part of the court's business to look into the sources of actions brought before it in proper form.

A statement by Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld who was referred to as a "legal luminary" in the \$3 deposit inquiry yesterday by Mr. Undermyer, was shown to counsel to the Lockwood committee. Mr. Hirschfeld expressed doubts as to the soundness of Mr. Undermyer's legal opinions and, as to his sincerity.

"The usual Hirschfeld bank," said Mr. Undermyer, "is the possibility of his making such a distribution that brought out his statement that ten landlords were responsible for three-quarters of the litigation in the court. Mr. Burns said yesterday he had distributed none of the interest earned by any of the accounts kept in his name. His case was dropped in the 'corn Exchange Bank.'"

President Justice Levy after an hour's consultation with Mr. Undermyer said on the stand he would recommend to the Board of Justices the making of a ruling authorizing the clerks to restore jury fee deposits when the case was disposed of without calling a jury.

MANY LIVES LOST NEAR BUDAPEST IN CHEMICAL BLAST

Berlin Reports Another Fatal Factory Explosion, This Time in Hungary.

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (United Press).—Many lives were lost in the explosion of a chemical factory near Budapest. It was reported here to-day.

BODDY ARRAIGNED ON DOUBLE MURDER CHARGE TO-DAY

(Continued From First Page.)

In this case, both cool, calm procedure. I have no desire to impede or injure the intense desire of the State to move for trial as speedily as possible. But in matters of justice speed is not the main essential. A hysterical, unreasoning administration of justice is as much a reproach to the law as a delinquent in its administration.

"Of the psychology of this prisoner I believe there are many things to be ascertained. His condition of mind at the time of the act, what prompted the shooting, I might have to interpose a plea of insanity and I don't want to be forced to enter a plea not made in good faith."

Justice Wasservogel replied that there was no desire on the part of the court to rush the trial. "I am going to give you every opportunity permissible," he added. "I'll direct you to enter a plea and give you until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to make such motions as you deem necessary."

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